

THE ALBANY IS ANXIOUS FOR A CHANCE TO SHOW HER POWERS



THE U. S. S. ALBANY.

(Advertiser Photo.)

THE flagship New Orleans may be a fast boat but she will have to play second to the Albany, say the officers of her sister cruiser. They only want a speed trial to prove the superiority of the fine English built cruiser over the flagship. They have already shown their speed in boat races and have the fastest boat in the harbor fleet and are not a bit averse to trying conclusions with the battleship crews.

The New Orleans is another one of Uncle Sam's naval vessels which has never had an opportunity to prove her worth under fire. She had the misfortune to be tied up in England, by such an obnoxious thing as an arbitration agreement, and so wasn't put in commission until after the close of the Spanish-American war.

The Albany was built in the Northampton yards in England for Brazil and is almost an exact counterpart of the New Orleans, excepting as to armament. She hasn't much to say for herself because she has never had the opportunity to be around when there was something doing, and so the officers and crew thought that their chance had finally come when the Asiatic fleet was ordered to Honolulu, with a hint of trouble in South America. They were doomed to disappointment and it will take another war before she can display the particular points in which her officers take so much pride. In the meantime they are trying to be content with what they have in the way of speed qualities. For the Albany made a record of 24 knots in her speed trials. And the crew of the fast cruiser have about \$10,000 of the Cincinnati's money to show that they have the fastest boat in the cruiser fleet.

The Albany was built at Newcastle on the Tyne and launched just at the close of the Spanish war. She went into commission on May 29, 1900, a crew being sent to England to take charge of her. She was intended for Brazil and her name was to have been the "Admiral Abreu," when the United States purchased and renamed her the Albany. The people of Albany, New York, presented the ship with a handsome silver set in appreciation of the gift.

The crew for the Albany was made up on board the Vermont at Albany, J. E. Craig was her first commander. He was relieved in Genoa in October 1900, by her present commander, Captain John C. Rogers. After being in commission the Albany was in the United States until she joined the fleet at Naples. Admiral Connelley had her in command on the flagship Illinois. She has virtually made a tour of the world and there is hardly a country on the globe which the Albany has not visited in the three short years of her career. While visiting at St. Petersburg the Queen and Czarina of Russia, the Queen of Greece, the Queen of Denmark and other notables were on board. Later, in France, she was visited by the Duke of Cambridge and Grand Duke Michael of Russia. In November 1901 the European fleet joined the South Atlantic

fleet, to participate in the war game off Porto Rico, in which the North Atlantic squadron opposed them. On December 4, 1902, the combined fleet under Admiral Sumner left the Gulf of Paria and five days later ran the gauntlet of the blockading squadron and captured the town of Mayaguez on the west coast of Porto Rico.

While on temporary duty on the European station, during the trouble in China, the Albany was ordered to join the Asiatic fleet and became the station ship at Hongkong.

In June, 1901, the Albany and Nashville were again ordered to Genoa, forming, with the Chicago, the European squadron, the first American fleet in European waters after the Spanish war. On the trip from Genoa to Seychelles, the equator was crossed and the ship turned over to the crew for a day, and the sailors were baptized as true sons of Neptune. On the trip from Seychelles to Aden, the Albany lost three men overboard, two of them being washed off the poop at night while the ship was rolling heavily, and one man being lost from the gangway the next morning.

After calling at Genoa the Albany spent the winter at Villefranche, France, which is known as the "sailor's paradise." The next stop was at The Piraeus, Greece, where the entire fleet was welcomed. On January 5, 1903, the ship was ordered to the United States for the first time in three years. Two weeks were spent in Boston and the same length of time in New York, when the Albany was again ordered to the European station, going from there with the Cincinnati and Raleigh in August to join the Asiatic fleet.

The Albany is built on the same lines as the New Orleans, and the only difference is in the armament. She has five 6-inch guns, one 6-inch gun and four 4.7-inch guns in her main battery, and in her secondary battery ten 6-pounders, eight 1-pounders and two Colt automatic guns. Her complement is 307 men, 23 marines and 20 officers.

The men of the Albany have organized baseball, football and rowing teams, and have besides a very clever theatrical troupe. The baseball club was only organized on the Asiatic station and the men have had no opportunity to try conclusions with other teams. The Albany has a fine band, however, and has the fastest band in the cruiser fleet.

At the Fourth of July sports this year in Genoa the crew from the Albany badly defeated that of her sister ship, and the Albany's men took away about \$1,000 of the New Orleans money. The performance was repeated at Mayaguez just before the Albany left for England and the Albany crew is now anxious to get a chance at the crews of the other cruisers.

Fast again. La Monte "Made a fine winter today. Saw a man in a rubber suit and cap and asked him if he was a swimmer." La Monte "Who was he?" La Monte "Milwaukee cheerleader."—Chicago News

RECEPTION FOR THE NAVAL DIGNITARIES A GARDEN FETE

Governor and Mrs. Carter Entertain at Their Beautiful Home in Honor of Admiral Evans and His Officers.

Governor and Mrs. Carter's garden fete yesterday afternoon in honor of Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the American fleet, Admiral Cooper and the officers of the seven warships now in port, was a pleasant affair at which were present a large number of Honolulu people to greet the visitors.

The reception was held at the Carter residence, corner of Judd and Liliha streets, one of the most beautiful homes in Honolulu. The broad lawns covered with rare shrubbery, palms and other tall trees, formed a most appropriate place for a garden fete. The port cochers were draped with American and Hawaiian flags and presented a fine appearance as the guests entered the driveway.

Governor and Mrs. Carter received the guests upon the lawn beneath a spreading tree. Mrs. Carter was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Elias W. Terry, wife of Admiral Terry, U. S. N. The guests were met at the driveway by Mr. A. L. C. Atkinson, Secretary of the Territory, who presented them to Governor and Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Terry. Governor Carter circulated among the guests and greeted those arriving generally at the edge of the lawn where it bordered upon the driveway. About twenty society ladies assisted Mrs. Carter in caring for the guests, and all were attired in pretty summery gowns and picture hats.

Among those who performed this pleasant duty were Mrs. Robert Lewis, Mrs. J. B. Holway, Mrs. Samuel Taylor, Mrs. Fred W. Macfarlane, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Peter, Mrs. C. L. Wright, Mrs. Alexander (Lambert), Mrs. R. L. Adams, Mrs. Paul Jones, Mrs. R. A. Schaefer, Mrs. A. H. Wood, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Terry, Miss Jennie Moffatt, Miss Macfarlane, Miss Helen Macfarlane, Miss Katherine Cartwright, Miss Adams.

Following the formal introductions the guests formed about the beautiful grounds, breaking into groups in which the naval officers found themselves the center of interest and many old friends were again reunited in this way. Upon the lawn lawn punch and beer were served and enjoyed by the guests. The Hawaiian Territorial band played during the afternoon. The music toward the last was mostly

for the waits and the deux temps, the house being thrown open for dancing, and a number of guests availed themselves of this opportunity.

Among the first to arrive was Admiral R. D. Evans, accompanied by his staff. Later came Admiral Cooper and his staff, and Admiral Terry, Commandant of the Naval Station, accompanied by Captain Rodman. The officers of the fleet arrived in groups. The various consuls for foreign countries paid their respects, as did hundreds of Honoluluans.

The Educational Display.

Exhibits from the schools are coming into the Education office every day for the St. Louis display. In the course of a few days they will be arranged so that visitors may be invited to inspect them. Miss Rose Davidson, school agent, with the aid of several teachers, is busy getting the collections in order. Already it is easily seen that no such a representation of the work of schools in Hawaii has ever before been assembled. It is safe to predict even that it will not be surpassed by any other educational jurisdiction exhibiting at St. Louis.

THE ADVERTISER'S BOOM IN SALES

The street sales of the Advertiser have grown phenomenally since the fleet came to port. On Sunday over 200 extra copies were sold and yesterday, up to five p. m., the street took 2175 copies. A feature of the business has been the call for back numbers. Whenever a few hundred copies are shown, many officers and others make for the Advertiser's office to get a copy. The Advertiser's office is a large apartment building, and the Advertiser's office is a large apartment building, and the Advertiser's office is a large apartment building.

JARED SMITH'S ADVICE TO HAWAIIAN COFFEE GROWERS

No Chance for Tariff or Bounty and Organization Should Be Effected to Place Local Product Properly Before American Public.

Jared G. Smith, special agent in charge of the United States Experiment Station, believes from the attitude of officials in Washington that Hawaii has no chance of getting either a bounty or tariff on coffee. Mr. Smith suggests that just as good results can be accomplished if the Hawaiian coffee growers organize and advertise their wares in a proper manner and also endeavor to secure its sale to the War Department. Mr. Smith returned from the mainland on the China.

"I don't believe there is any possibility of either a bounty on Hawaiian coffee or a protective duty," said Mr. Smith yesterday. "There is no possibility of legislation in Congress towards either end at this session, for a good many reasons. There is a chance, however, of working up a good trade market if the coffee growers of the islands get together and advertise properly on the mainland. This was the suggestion made by a coffee broker in San Francisco. He says that what Hawaii needs is to put up coffee in uniform packages with a special style of bag, or better still to pack it always in hundred pound packages. He says coffee comes to the San Francisco market put up in packages of varied sizes, different standards being adopted by the different countries. There is a considerable demand for hundred pound packages to supply the family trade of the United States, and if Hawaiian growers pack their coffee in exact weight bags that will at once be noted as a distinctive feature, and will make it more saleable and at better prices than at present.

"I think also that the coffee-growers should organize an association, get together and subscribe enough money to advertise their product in three or four of the leading magazines. Make prominent the fact that it will be packed in hundred pound bags and also the quality of the coffee and if that is done, in a year there will be a considerable demand for Hawaiian coffee, and that demand will do as much towards stimulating the industry as either a bounty or tariff.

"If a bounty is secured it will have to be re-enacted at each session of Congress and it will cost the people here more than the increase of price will amount to. There is much more American capital invested in coffee in Central America states than in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines combined, and if effort is made to secure a duty on coffee, these interests will have to be reckoned with. There is legislation, however, that may be asked with a very good chance of getting it, and that is to shut out absolutely from the American market damaged and low grade coffee. Some of the samples I had shown to me in San Francisco, of Central American coffee was absolutely rotten, and is used mostly in making the cheaper grades of roasted coffee. It has no value as coffee, neither taste or flavor, and is actually injurious to the health of the people who use it. To keep these inferior grades out of the American market would better the price of Hawaiian coffee which now has to compete with the cheaper grades to a certain extent.

"Another thing—the United States commissary department of the War Department buys about 85,000 pounds of coffee annually in San Francisco. The bids will be opened in January. As result of previous action by Governor Dole a year ago, a concession was secured from the army people by which bids are asked on Hawaiian coffee. The bids are so worded that for all practical purposes Hawaiian coffee is shut out. The War Department asks for bids on 75,000 pounds of roasted coffee, packed in tins, specifying Hawaiian or Central American coffee. There is a provision which says that Hawaiian coffee cannot be blended. None of the Central American states produces enough coffee to supply this demand at one time, and Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Southern Mexico coffees are blended. The good and bad mixtures makes a coffee about the right price for the army, while Hawaiian coffee cannot compete as to price. So there is a serious disadvantage in the War Department specification that Hawaiian coffee should not be blended. If instead the commissary department provided that of all coffee used twenty-five per cent should be the Hawaiian product it would make a big difference in the price. As to the quality of Hawaiian coffee in comparison with the Central American product San Francisco brokers say there is no better. Hawaiian coffee is highly flavored and very strong, and is used quite largely by the coffee trade in blending, to bring up to standard the inferior coffee of other countries."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The European powers are bringing pressure to bear on Colombia to avert war with the United States.

The Navy Department heads and commanders of vessels are in secret conference over isthmian affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Great Britain and France are making efforts to prevent a rupture in the relations of Russia and Japan.

The Japanese government has requisitioned all the dry docks in the empire for the use of the fleet.

The Russians are building a rampart at Port Arthur.

TOKYO, Dec. 22.—Sixty military engineers have been dispatched to Korea to replace Japanese civil telegraphers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—The boilers in the power house of the Transit company exploded during the evening. Four were killed and fourteen injured and there are others missing.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—Wm. J. Bryan has had an audience with the Czar who greeted him with friendly expressions about the United States.

JONES FOUND NOT GUILTY TO DECIDE THIS WEEK

Surprising Verdict in Macfarlane and Carter Case. Will Confer on St. Louis Fair.

Edward M. Jones was found "not guilty" of the murder of Mrs. Sarah Parmenter by the jury who tried him for the crime. They were out only forty minutes when, at five minutes before six o'clock yesterday evening, they returned the verdict of acquittal. For although the jury retired at five minutes after five, they immediately sent out a request for information about the form of the verdict. Judge Gear had them called in and instructed a clerical defect in the form being corrected, which consumed fully ten minutes.

DEFENDANT SHOWS APPRECIATION.

Although from the nature of the defense and of the court's charge, the reason for the verdict was presumably the insanity of the defendant, Jones manifested a clear intelligence of his good fortune. On the announcement of the verdict he smilingly accepted the congratulations of his counsel, relatives and friends, who quickly surrounded him, and joyfully extended his hand to all for a shake.

STILL A PRISONER.

Jones is not yet a free man. He is held under an indictment for the murder of Mrs. Linda Jones, from whom for some time before her death he was divorced. It is likely, owing to the shortness of time left, that his trial will be continued to the January term. Possibly the Territory may ask for a change of venue to another Circuit.

BEGINNING OF TRIAL.

The trial concluded yesterday was begun on Monday, November 23, with the work of empaneling a jury. That night the defendant's father died and in consequence on Tuesday the trial was continued until the following Friday. As the regular panel of jurors became exhausted the first day, a special venire for 26 more was issued. The empaneling was not resumed until the 27th, when twelve men had passed for cause. Then the peremptory challenges began, of which the law gives the Territory six and the defense twelve. To fill the places of two jurors challenged the entire new panel was exhausted and 48 more jurors were summoned. On November 30 there was another exhaustion of names to draw and, finally, on December 3, after 150 men all told had been called, the following jury was accepted and sworn to try the case.

THE ACQUITTAL JURY.

J. K. Manase, Henry Zerbe, Hiram Kolosonoff, Edmund Norrie, W. M. Bush, D. K. Hoapili, J. D. Cockett, J. A. Lawelawe, Tom Jones, Joseph K. Clark, Charles H. Bellina and Frank Godfrey.

DURATION OF TRIAL.

For private reasons, by consent of both sides, the trial was continued on December 4 until Monday, the 7th inst., when the taking of evidence began. The actual trial has therefore not been a record one for length.

With regard to the trial of Jones for the murder of Mrs. Jones, again, the difficulty of obtaining a jury in the First Judicial Circuit will be enhanced over that experienced in the Parmenter case from the fact that the 150 men called for the latter will be disqualified.

THE LAST DAY.

After further preliminary discussion of the requested instructions by the court to the jury, the closing argument of counsel to the jury began yesterday morning. It was the privilege of each of the counsel to participate, but for the defense Mr. Dunne elected to leave the speaking entirely to Mr. Robertson.

ADDRESS FOR DEFENSE.

A. G. M. Robertson began the closing address on behalf of the defendant at 10:45 and spoke until 1:15, when the court took recess until 2:15. His speech naturally dwelt almost wholly upon the evidence of Jones's insanity. The defendant's love for his wife was held to be an infatuation amounting to a mania and his suspicion of her fidelity a delusion that became madness.

FOR THE PROSECUTION.

E. C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, began his address at the opening of the afternoon session, concluding an hour and a half later. He characterized the delusion theory as a "dastardly defense" inasmuch as it challenged counsel for the prosecution to attack the character of the "poor dead woman" who had been defendant's wife. Mr. Peters heaped scorn upon the theory of insanity and Dr. Mays, its chief upholder on the witness stand. From his evidence Dr. Mays might himself be found insane. Jones, in his own narrative of the shooting and his immediately subsequent actions, counsel maintained had evinced keen mental capacity. His exact memory of words and details, his reloading of the pistol, his flight and hiding, his stealing of garments to clothe him on returning to surrender, were mentioned with emphasis. Mr. Peters said he had himself, since his childhood, suffered all of the symptoms of insanity stated in "the hypothetical question." Before closing he cautioned the jury to remember that Jones was not being tried for the murder of Mrs. Jones but that of Mrs. Parmenter, so that the theory of insanity from jealousy did not fit the case in any manner.

Lorrin Andrews, Attorney General, opened the last words for the prosecution at 3:45, speaking about half an hour.

CHARGE TO JURY.

Judge Gear then charged the jury, occupying about 30 minutes. He designated the requested instructions as given, refused or modified, besides those of the court's own motion. The jury

E. W. Macfarlane, Hawaiian Commissioner to St. Louis, has been notified by Secretary Reeves of the World's Fair Commission that the lowest bid obtained on the building for Hawaii was slightly in excess of \$10,000, or more than double the cost estimated by local architects. Mr. Macfarlane has called to have the specifications changed so as to come within the \$5,000 limit. If this is not possible, the idea of a Hawaiian exhibit may have to be abandoned. The amount of money to be placed at the disposal of the commissioner will be decided upon at a meeting between Macfarlane and Governor Carter this week. If the amount to be allowed is too little it may be that the proposed exhibition will have to be abandoned unless funds can be raised by private subscription. Secretary Reeves has been informed by cable that without a separate building Hawaii will make no display.

The Pearl Harbor profile map, the fish exhibition and the fruits are practically ready for transportation to St. Louis, while the Hawaiian woods are already in Honolulu ready for polishing. If no display is made there will be a waste in money to the Territory of several thousands of dollars, so it will probably be decided to carry on the plans already made, and make the best possible display with the least expenditure of money.

NO NEWS OF THE SIBERIA

The Siberia failed to come in yesterday from Yokohama as expected. She was not sighted although those directly concerned as to her arrival kept close watch all day. Hackfeld & Co. expected the vessel to arrive early yesterday morning. She will undoubtedly arrive early this morning, and will probably lose no time in departing for San Francisco. She has 800 tons of freight for Honolulu and a large number of passengers are expected to land here, among them being ladies connected with the navy. Midway Island did not report the vessel and she may have passed too far away or went by in the night. A number of passengers will join here, among them being General and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, and several officers from the fleet.

WOULD HAVE HATCH RECALLED

The voice of the people can generally be depended upon when the foundations of the great deep are broken up, and the popular voice is heard. The policy which the News has consistently and insistently advocated, so far as the county bill is concerned, has been affirmed by the people of Honolulu. A test case to try the validity of the county act was an absolute necessity, and Hatch's mission to Washington was ill-timed. It is to be hoped that the Supreme Court will hold the passage of the county act valid, even though they may find flaws in it. If we have enough of the county bill left to begin business on, future legislatures can amend its defects. The county bill in the main is a good one, and workable. In case, however, the Supreme Court finds that we have no county bill, an extra session of the legislature should be called to pass one properly. In the meantime, those who sent Hatch to Washington should at once telegraph him to delay action by Congress, or we may be put in the position of having Congress ratify a bill which our Supreme Court has declared invalid, which would be a lovely situation.—Maui News.

Kentwell Going Abroad.

L. K. Kentwell leaves on the China for Manila to look after the business of the Hawaiian Realty Co. He will be gone about three months. The Government of the Philippines is opening up the public lands for agricultural purposes only and each corporation of a State or Territory registered there can get an allotment of 1500 acres by paying a nominal sum. Mr. Kentwell will get what belongs to the Realty Co.

were charged that if they had a reasonable doubt of the defendant's sanity, they could not bring in a verdict of either murder or manslaughter. And, while intoxication was no defense for crime under the law, yet if the defendant was insane from intoxication when the alleged deed was committed he could not be found guilty.

Mr. Robertson noted exceptions to a number of the sections of the charge, including the definition and explanation of "a reasonable doubt."

The Court—"You have not asked for instructions on that point. Have you anything to offer?"

Mr. Dunne—"We would like to offer Chief Justice Shaw's definition."

The Court—"I have read it."

Mr. Dunne—"Oh, you have read it."

Whether a man be a sceptic or a believer, if he has brains and education enough to comprehend the possibilities of verbal compression, he cannot deny that the following verse in St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans is an epitome of the chief and ultimate fact of history down to the advent of the Christian Era: "For we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now."

This was a true and tremendous condensation. The Egyptians had developed a priesthood, externally puerile but possessed of esoteric knowledge and belief, part of which entered into the common heritage of civilized mankind. The Babylonians and the Assyrians had filled the world with the insanity of despotism. The Medes and Persians had reached the utmost intensity of human will. The Greeks had originated innumerable systems of philosophy, from the hardest Stoicism to the loosest Epicureanism. Rome had drawn from more ancient sources and had produced a pitiless logic, soon to melt into the wildest and most illogical excesses. Israel alone, amidst many fluctuations and relapses, had maintained the conception of one true and Personal God and the Twelve Commandments, rigorously applied in the Levitical Law but spun into endless threads by interpretations and glosses.

The whole creation, human and animal, animate and inanimate, if matter can be dissociated from energy and a kind of consciousness, had never ceased to groan and travail in pain together. The unidentified victims of Moloch and Mars, wherever the foot of man had trod, had been swept remorselessly into a silence that even the sweet singer of Israel, or the majestic forecasts of the prophets had not broken. Disease had decimated the race, and there were no hospitals to house the suffering and no Florence Nightingales or gentle Sisters of Mercy or Charity to relieve pain and to whisper hope. The heart of accumulation or power had never been stirred by philanthropy or beneficence. The husband was a domestic tyrant, barely modified by lust. Children were born and reared under the supremacy of unrestrained and arbitrary force. The military spirit, limitless subordinations, enforced by cruelty and deluging the nations with blood, were predominant from the hovel to the palace. The savage demands of brutal power were only tempered by ruthless wars and individual assassinations. Women were slaves or mementals, except in the rare instances of female sovereignty or the mothers of Israel, who were held, however, within the lines of a specialized provincialism. The home, society, the humanities, were scarcely known. The Roman Republic, which was not even Republican in form, had perished. Conquests and slavery had destroyed its faint perceptions of liberty. Caesar had been murdered in the Senate House, and his ejaculation of "et tu Brute," in which the treachery of ancient friendships had been condensed, had touched no responsive chords in the callous breasts of Roman traitors.

Such, roughly sketched and suggested, was the condition of the world at the birth of Christ. Dark and fierce beyond expression was the aspect of the nations. But the old era was the womb of the new, and when least expected, while the portents were black and ominous, the word "love" was uttered in a tone of mingled sweetness and sadness, that has expanded and flowed down through the centuries until it has become the jubilant music of civilization. Christmas was born and the lines of agony, of sorrow, of unfulfilled expectation, of hatred, of reckless ambition, of sordid greed, of stony indifference, have slowly but progressively faded, until now the strains of fraternity encircle the globe and moderate its harshest conflicts and its bitterest competitions. There still are—perhaps there must ever be—groans and pain among the enfranchised and improving millions, but, in the very roots of barbarism and inhumanity, discord is measurably hushed by the new song of peace and good will.

In its largest aspects, Christmas speaks of the great monuments of progress—of liberalized governments, of the recognition of unchangeable rights, of the amelioration of conditions, of ceaseless attacks upon every form of evil and misery, of institutions of learning from the most rudimentary to the most advanced, of practical reforms, extending to all classes, of science and art promoted to higher levels, of morality and religion overtopping fanaticism and bigotry, of the Royal Law superseding pretension and selfishness, of the rapid spiritualization of Man. It penetrates and brightens all the strata of society. It is the radium of progress, of human exaltation, conveying the stored warmth and light of more than nineteen centuries into the heart and mind of civilization.

But the angelic message, with which Christmas is charged, year by year leaves its finest expression in the intensification of family affection and in the charities which re-baptize the poor into the sanctuary of life. All over the earth, under the glittering stars and amidst the towering icebergs of the north, in the sparkling frosts and fluttering snows of more temperate regions, and in those favored lands, where, as Joaquin Miller has beautifully said, the white lilies replace the colder decorations of more arduous climes, and in the islands of the tropical seas, clothed in emerald and brilliant with the richest colors, the Christmas bells will chime, the dawn of Christianity will be revived, the ties of blood and the claims of the poor will be acknowledged, and homes will be filled with plenty and will glow with those exquisite sentiments and acts of tenderness, which fill the heart with happiness and inspire humanity with strength and energy for the unending toil and endurance of aspiration and of faith.

The merchants had an admirable banquet last night, well-planned, well-served and well-attended. Honolulu's public will share some of the pleasure of the guests by reading a stenographic report of the speeches, which appears this morning in the Advertiser's full account of the function. Especially notable were the speeches of Admiral Evans, Gen. MacArthur and the Governor; while those of Mr. Tenney, Mr. Gilman and Mr. Boyd were of a high standard in excellent keeping with the dignity of the occasion. The general opinion after the banquet was that such affairs do not happen often enough.

The most dangerous thing that comes of the release of murderers by juries of the class we often get in Hawaii, is the provocation given men to take the law into their own hands. Judge Lynch is a creation of a bench which always rules in favor of a criminal and of a jury which sets out to free him if it can. In England and elsewhere in Europe they do these things better and as a result murders are few and far between and Judge Lynch is unknown. America has much to learn from the judicial methods of the Old World before it can call itself entirely civilized.

General MacArthur got good news yesterday and deserved it. His reception at the banquet last night showed that the pleasure it must have given him was shared by his fellow-citizens.

Judging from the Gotti story it looks as if William Randolph Hearst had started a paper in Rome.

The new revolution in San Domingo looks as if annexation was doing business at the old stand.

THE CHRISTMAS SEASON

MRS. GERTZ LOSES ALL

Bunch of Cases Wherein She Was Her Own Lawyer.

Mrs. Anna Gertz met two adverse decisions from the Supreme Court yesterday, in the cases which she prosecuted in person. Both were entitled: "Anna Gertz in her own behalf and as executrix of the will of Christian Gertz, deceased, vs. J. Alfred Magson, in his personal capacity and as trustee for C. H. Banning and E. R. Banning, John Buckley and Maria J. Forbes."

The first case was a motion to strike from the files a decision by Circuit Judge Gear dated June 27, 1901, a decree by said Judge dated June 27, 1901, a judgment or ruling by said Judge dated December 10, 1902, and a decision of the Supreme Court dated March 8, 1903, rendered on appeal from the above mentioned decision, decree and judgment of the Circuit Judge, and further to have transferred to the Chief Justice as Chancellor the original and the amended bills filed respectively on April 6, 1901, and on August 26, 1902, and all papers in the cause, the motion being based on the ground that the Circuit Judge had no jurisdiction in the matter and that the Chief Justice as Chancellor has such jurisdiction.

The decision is rendered "per curiam," the phrase Mrs. Gertz contended in her appeal was unconstitutional because not English.

"Motion denied," is all the court says about the case, its decision being signed by George Lucas, clerk.

The second case consists of two appeals, filed respectively on the third and on the tenth days of June, 1903, from a ruling of the Chief Justice refusing to issue a writ of mandamus directing the respondents to restore possession of certain land alleged to have been illegally sold under certain foreclosure proceedings claimed to have been invalid and to pay damages for waste alleged to have been committed on said land.

Circuit Judge De Bolt sat with Justices Galbraith and Perry on this case, as Chief Justice Frear was disqualified. "Per curiam," or by the court, again, the matter is thus disposed of.

No appeal lies from the ruling of the Chief Justice. Moreover, the ruling appealed from was correct. Upon the facts stated in the petition, relief by mandamus could not be granted. The appeals are dismissed.

SUIT OVER GOOD WILL TRANSACTION

The assumption suit of Theo. F. Lansing vs. Emmett May came on for trial before Judge Robinson yesterday morning. E. M. Watson for plaintiff; Geo. A. Davis and A. A. Wilder for defendant. The following jury was empaneled: L. J. Nahora, Hips, James B. Pakela, Thos. R. Mossman, Abraham Kekah, H. S. Swinton, Frank P. McIntyre, James Knight, Jesse P. Makinai, Chas. B. Lemon, W. R. Campbell, John F. Soper, John H. Taylor.

It is a suit on a promissory note for \$1000, payable to plaintiff in consideration for the good will of the insurance business of the Honolulu Investment Co. The defense is no consideration, on a contention that Lansing immediately after the transaction set up an insurance agency of his own. Much of the day was spent in wrangling between the lawyers over the rules of evidence.

MONEY TO SPEND FROM LOAN FUND

There is a measure of a quarter of a million dollars, with a "head on it" of \$50,000 and odd, in the vault of the Treasury from the proceeds of the Hawaiian Public Improvement bonds issued under an Act of the Legislature of 1903.

Yesterday the First National Bank of Hawaii and the bank of Bishop & Co. both notified A. N. Kepokai, Treasurer of the Territory, that their respective drafts upon the American Mortgage & Trust Co. of New York had been honored and that the money had been deposited with their respective agents in New York.

Although the Treasurer's arrangement with the local banks does not require delivery of the money to him before January 15, the First National Bank undertook to deliver the full amount of its allotment yesterday. This was \$251,820.89 and it was paid into the Treasury in the course of the afternoon.

Bishop & Co. proffered the immediate payment of \$50,000 on account of its allotment, being the same as that of each of the other banks undertaking the importation of the loan proceeds. Payment was made accordingly. So that the Treasury vault was closed yesterday afternoon upon \$301,820.89 of first Territorial loan.

The surer Kepokai stated that the money had been placed on deposit under the name of the American Mortgage & Trust Co. and that the money would be paid out to the Territory as the same was needed for the purpose of the loan.

CRUISERS AND THEIR RECORDS

The Cincinnati and Raleigh are sister ships of 2113 tons displacement. Launched in 1892, their original main armament consisted of one six inch and ten 5-inch guns. They are what are known as protected cruisers, which have no side armor, but carry a curved steel deck two and one-half inches thick over their engines. Their speed is 19 knots.

During the Spanish war the Cincinnati was on blockade duty off the Cuban coast. On April 27, 1898, together with the New York and the Puritan she took part in the bombardment of Matanzas, the first engagement of the war. Later she conveyed Gen. Miles and his transports to Ponce, Porto Rico, on the famous occasion when that city surrendered by telephone to a small American ensign.

On the day that her sister ship was shelling the batteries of Matanzas, the Raleigh left Mirs Bay with Dewey's Squadron. She was commanded by Captain Joseph B. Coghlan, and Captain Rodman of the Irroquois was her executive officer. On the memorable first of May she was third in line of vessels that swept back and forth before the Spanish ships and forts, and whose victory gave us the Philippines. In the fight Captain Rodman personally sighted and fired her 6-inch gun, giving the range to the rest of the ship. In the blockade that followed, the Raleigh was kept busy. On one occasion she was sent down the coast to capture a Spanish force, and found the German cruiser Irene anchored in the way. Captain Coghlan acted as if the Irene was not there, and sent his shells screaming over her bows in such a fashion that she did not stop to raise her anchor, but slipping her cable, hastily got out of range. The Raleigh ended her war service with the capture of Manila on August 13th.

Since the war, both the Cincinnati and the Raleigh have been given new engines and new guns. They now carry eleven 5-inch guns each, of the latest pattern.

The Albany and the New Orleans are also sisters, and are the only cruisers in the American navy not built in the United States. They were built in England for the Brazilian navy, and were bought by the United States at the outbreak of the Spanish war. They are the same type as the Cincinnati, but are much better protected, having a protective deck of three and one-half inch Harvey nickel armor. They each carry six 6-inch and four 4.7-inch guns, the latter an English size that is to be replaced by 5-inch as in the Cincinnati. The New Orleans made 21 knots on trial and the Albany 20.5.

The Albany was not completed at the outbreak of the war, so by the rules of the "Alabama Award" she was not allowed to leave England after the beginning of hostilities. The New Orleans, however, was finished in time, and had some curious experiences in joining the fleet. First she was sighted by the tug Osceola while conveying a transport carrying Cuban soldiers. Coming from her unfamiliar appearance, that she was a Spaniard, Lieut. Purcell of the tug ordered the transport to run, while he stood out to fight the cruiser with his one six-pounder and one machine gun. Later, while the New Orleans was in the Bahama Channel on the north coast of Cuba, it is probable that she and her consort constituted the famous "spook fleet" whose presence, reported from two different sources, caused a week's delay in the sailing of our transports for Cuba.

The New Orleans participated in the two bombardments of the Santiago forts, that of May 31st under Schley, and that of June 6th under Sampson. Incidentally, she gave the United States a sharp object lesson in the inferiority of our guns and powder. Not only did she fire smokeless powder in place of the brown powder, whose smoke blinded our gunners, but her splendid Armstrong 6-inch guns, fifty calibers long, were far superior to ours of the same size, and almost as powerful as the 8-inch guns of the Oregon. It was plainly evident that we had fallen behind the European nations in the quality of our guns, and after the war this was one of the first things to be remedied.

The New Orleans was one of the fleet which covered the landing of Shafter's army in Cuba, and did blockade and scout duty during the remainder of the war.

E. M. BALLOU

Habeas Corpus Recd.

There was a race for a woman between Uncle Sam's writ of habeas corpus and quick dispatch of the steamer China yesterday. The writ ran well and won. Toki Murochi, a Japanese woman, was under order of deportation by the immigration authorities. She had friends who loaned her the order unlawful and had money for legal assistance to back the application. One writ to Inspector H. H. H. was signed by Judge Dole at 10:15 before breakfast. Before it was served the woman had been placed aboard the steamer China in the custody of the captain. Attorney Catherton, who prepared another writ of habeas corpus, this one directed to Captain Priole of the China. Judge Dole granted it. Marshal E. R. Henshaw, who took the steamer's gangway, was told of it, and the woman was brought ashore. Now her friends will have to make their objection to her deportation on good in court.

Heavy Train Raced

On the morning of the 21st, the full length of the main line of the Hawaiian Railway was covered by a heavy train. The train was composed of 100 cars, and was the heaviest ever run on the line. It was pulled by a 2000-horsepower engine, and was in motion for 12 hours. The train was loaded with coal, and was being used to supply the power stations. The train was run at a speed of 10 miles per hour, and was in perfect order.

On Shore and Facing Eastward

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THE DIRECT ROUTE IS THE OGDEN.

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Information Bureau

613 Market St., San Francisco.

HONOLULU PUBLIC CAPTURED THE TWO BIG BATTLESHIPS

Thousands of People Visited the Fighting Machines—Oregon Shifted to Stream—Warship Boxers Will Fight on Christmas Night.

Honolulu had possession of the battleships Kentucky and Wisconsin and the cruisers, not coaling, lying in the stream, all day yesterday. The warships were open to the public and there was hardly a moment during the afternoon that the public was not swarming over them like ants.

The great battleships undoubtedly underwent the most detailed inspection for there was hardly a nook or cranny that was not visited. The men on the ships were exceedingly courteous to the visitors and a sailor took a party in tow whenever possible and gladly showed them the sights. The big catannas, naturally, were objects of the closest scrutiny and every one of course, had to look through the long barrels of the big 13-inch guns.

Thousands of people availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the greatest and strongest fleet of modern fighting machines ever collected in this region of the Pacific, and it will be a memorable day with most people. One battleship was not enough to inspect for after going over the flagship, the visitors made it their duty to go aboard the Wisconsin, while launches and shore boats were kept busy taking visitors over to the cruisers. The commanders permitted the public to go anywhere they liked and they roamed from the engine rooms to the military tops. Only the officers' quarters were sacred.

OREGON FINISHES COALING.
The battleship Oregon finished coaling yesterday and cleaned up. About 4 o'clock the tugs Fearless and Elea hauled the big warship away from the Pacific Mail wharf and shifted her over to the stream to the berth she originally occupied.

KINETOSCOPE EXHIBITION.
The men of the Kentucky and Wisconsin were treated to a fine kinetoscope and stereopticon exhibition on Naval dock No. 2. The kinetoscope and the power were furnished by the Wisconsin and pictures were shown which were owned by both vessels. A huge canvas was erected on the dock near the street. The exhibition drew a big crowd and it was thoroughly enjoyed.

SAILING DATE UNCHANGED.
It was rumored uptown yesterday evening that the sailing date of the fleet had been extended to the last of

the first week in January. Inquiry last night of Lieutenant Washington of the Kentucky elicited the information that no orders had been received as to sailing other than that originally published, to wit, the latter part of the present month. The fleet will, however, probably remain until December 30th.

OFFICERS ENTERTAINED AT AIEA.
A large party of officers of the fleet and townsfolk were entertained yesterday at Dr. and Mrs. McGrew's country place at Aiea, as the guests of Mrs. Focke and Mrs. Cooper. About fifty guests were entertained, the trip to and from Aiea being made by train. The party returned to the city at 5:30 o'clock yesterday.

FISTIC CARNIVAL ARRANGED.
A grand fistic carnival has been arranged for Christmas night, Friday, to take place at the Orpheum. The pugilistic stars of the Kentucky and the New Orleans will appear and several local fights will give an exhibition of boxing. "Admiral" Evans, who is a staunch supporter of athletics, will be present.

The program as arranged will be as follows:
L. Miller, of the Kentucky, vs. McNamara, of the New Orleans, light weights, at 130 pounds.
Wagner, of the Kentucky, vs. Ronchetto, of the New Orleans, welter weights, at 145 pounds.
Anderson vs. Jackson, local light weights.
Silva, the Slashes, vs. another local star.

Barry, the man who is to fight Wedon on New Year's eve, will box with Mike Parton.

An effort is being made to match McKenna, of the New Orleans, one of the best fighters in the fleet, with Bill Hamill, the Hawaiian fighter.

GOVERNOR CARTER'S RECEPTION.
This afternoon Governor and Mrs. Carter will receive at their Nuanuan home in honor of Admiral Evans and the officers of the fleet. The function is intended not only to honor the distinguished visitors, but to have them meet the citizens of Honolulu. The Hawaiian Government band will be present. A general invitation has been extended by the Governor, no written invitations being issued.

I would naturally think it grand and all that, but wouldn't be able to compare it with former conditions. Those who were with us (guides included) say that it is more active than it has been for the last five or six years.

You don't need a pair of glasses to see old Pele working when she is at it as she was last night. There are several patches of flowing lava that seem to start from the center and work toward the outer walls of the pit. Sometimes two of them will be going at once, and again they will take turns at gushing out. Sometimes they will start easy and sometimes they will explode, especially one of them, and then stop.

COLOMBIA WARNED AGAINST AGGRESSION IN PANAMA

ASSOCIATED PRESS CARLEBORNE.
PANAMA, Dec. 21.—It is reported that General Reyes has cabled to President Marroquin that aggression against Panama would be attended with disastrous results for Colombia. Reyes is in Washington in the interests of Colombia, and his change of attitude may be due to his election as president of Colombia.

COURT SITS TWO NIGHTS

Minnie Ferreira's Suit Comes First.

Judge De Bolt ordered that night sessions be held yesterday and today for jury trials, and any case not concluded by this (Tuesday) midnight will be continued for the term. Four jury trials were set, the first to begin last night.

The first one is the suit of Minnie Ferreira against L. Andrews, a claim for wages alleged to be due for services as a domestic servant. A. S. Humphreys was the attorney who brought the suit for plaintiff. He transferred the case to A. H. Crook, who being renounced by the plaintiff was succeeded by E. M. Watson. A request for continuance was made by the plaintiff yesterday morning, but opposed by the defendant and denied by the court.

GEAR SLIPS CABLE.
Judge Gear did not hold court yesterday. On Saturday he assigned all of his chambers calendar for Monday to Judge Robinson.

In consequence the Tatsugoro habeas corpus case was not decided. Judge Gear left in the steamer Sibberia for San Francisco. The grand jury having not yet reported to him as presiding judge of the term, before his departure he asked Judge Robinson as presiding judge for next term, to take charge of everything.

Judge Robinson said last night he presumed the grand jury would report to him and be discharged by him.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED.
Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., vs. Lin Fat Yuen Koo, But Thing and Pang Chong, with Sarah Savage as defendant of lien, was tried without a jury by Judge De Bolt yesterday morning. The suit against Mrs. Savage was dismissed, no proper notice of the lien having been given. Judgment was rendered against the four Chinese defendants for \$113.37 with interest from March 18, 1902.

Another jury waived case tried was that of A. F. France vs. E. C. Martin. This had been continued from time to time, and Judge De Bolt now refused a further continuance, notwithstanding that A. G. Correa for the plaintiff had agreed to one with H. Hogan for the defendant. Neither defendant nor her counsel was present, and judgment was given for plaintiff for \$150 with interest from June 21, 1902.

A directed verdict for plaintiff was returned before Judge Robinson yesterday in the suit of T. F. Lanning vs. Emmett May for \$1,000 on a promissory note.

Judge De Bolt confirmed the account of sale by the commissioner, P. Dawson, Kellert, Jr., in the foreclosure suit of Bishop & Co. vs. Marian R. Austin et al., ordering a deficiency judgment of \$7,373.35 entered.

PROBATE MATTERS.
Mrs. Isabella McC. Jones has rendered her fifth annual account as guardian of her four minor children. Receipts on account of income were \$3,153.81 and payments \$2,975.49, leaving a surplus of \$178.32. This, added to the value of real and personal property in the inventory makes the total value of the estate \$46,291.37.

Henry Smith, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of William H. McGregor, has filed his final account. Receipts were \$1,532.80 and payments \$456.36, leaving a balance of \$1,076.44.

COURT NOTES.
Plaintiff's bill of exceptions has been filed in the suit of Frank Godfrey, trustee for Thomas Metcalf, vs. Helen Rowland, et al.

Defendant's bill of exceptions has been filed in the suit of Henry Smith vs. Hamakua Mill Co.

Honolulu Plantation Co. has discontinued its suit against J. W. Springston, defendant, and H. E. Cooper, garnishee.

T. V. King vs. Chas. S. Desky is continued for the term.

SHIPS WILL SELECT THEIR CHAMPIONS

The athletes of the fleet are now busy at work selecting representatives from the various ships to take part in the big boxing carnival at the Orpheum on Christmas night. Almost every ship has a champion and some of them are said to be very handy with the gloves, being indeed not entirely unknown to fame outside of naval circles.

In boxing as in other sporting matters there is considerable rivalry among the battleships and cruisers, as to who owns the best man. All are eager to try conclusions and the difficulty lies not in the lack of talent but in selecting the best. There will be no doubt lively bouts from the fleet.

In the matter of the pink ticket sale, the committee have decided that the sale will be held on Christmas night, and the proceeds will be used for the benefit of the Red Cross.

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WOMAN GAVE BAIL BOND

She Will Probably Be Allowed to Stay in the Country.

United States vs. Tomakichi Iguchi and United States vs. Kinyo Ueda were continued by Judge Dole for arraignment of defendants until tomorrow. For the same purpose, the cases of L. Kalsan and Jingiro Kojima et al., nine defendants in the latter, were continued until January 4.

Chu Kin Alias Jue Gun, who pleaded guilty to indictment for peonage, had his sentence further continued till tomorrow.

Solomon Meheula's demurrers to indictments for destroying public documents were further continued till Monday next.

In the matter of Toki Inoguchi, a Japanese woman, the writ of habeas corpus directed to Immigration Inspector F. M. Bechtel was dismissed. Appearance was entered by H. H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., on behalf of Captain Fried, master of the P. M. S. S. China, to whom the second writ was directed. The woman was transferred to the custody of Marshal Hendry and admitted to bail in a bond of \$500, which being promptly furnished she was released. H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., agent of the steamer, was given until Thursday to file an answer to the writ. It is said that the immigration officials will make no further move for the woman's deportation.

The condition of the Kaiser will be the subject of even graver speculation, if it turns out to be true that his sister, Princess Charlotte, has cancer. That the blood of the Hohenzollerns and the Guelphs is diseased is a matter of history. Both the Emperor's father and mother, one a Hohenzollern and the other a Guelph, died of cancer, and back of them has been several appearances of a scrofulous taint in the British and Prussian royal houses. What most of the royalties of Europe need is a series of marital alliances with healthy commoners, without which they are likely, in a few generations more, to become hopeless degenerates.

Thoughtful. Two men had fallen out of the sixty-fifth story. As they proceeded downward one of them yelled: "Why do you yell?" asked his companion. "In order that people may catch us with their cameras," replied the other.—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Tracker. "I think I shall give up my business, my dear. I might as well have some good out of my money." Mrs. Tracker: "Oh, not yet, Samuel. But when one of us dies, I shall give up housekeeping and see a little of the world."—Town and Country.

A way she has. Morton: "Is Mrs. Styles much of a talker?" Norton: "Much of a talker? I should say so! It is impossible for her to ply solitaire intelligently—she has so much to say to herself, you know."—Boston Transcript.

WHAT IT WILL DO.
A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It is what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup, Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Aemia, Nervous and General Debility, Indigestion and Wasting Complaints, it is a thoroughly relied upon factor. J. C. Wampole says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of consumption, anemia, and general debility."—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

John A. Wampole, 111 Broadway, New York City, is the sole proprietor of Wampole's Preparation in the United States.

Wampole's Preparation is sold by all druggists and chemists throughout the world.

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VISITING BANKER WELL PLEASED WITH HAWAII

Mr. Requa of Oakland Thinks Pearl Harbor Will Not Hurt Honolulu—Sage Views on Labor Question.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Requa of Piedmont, California, have been visitors in Honolulu since November 22. They leave for home in the steamer Sibberia.

Mr. Requa is president of the Oakland Bank of Savings, an institution with \$12,000,000 capital and having considerable business interests in Hawaii. Yesterday afternoon, at the apartments of himself and wife in the Alexander Young hotel, Mr. Requa talked pleasantly and even enthusiastically to an Advertiser reporter of his month's stay here.

"I am much pleased with all that I have seen of this island," the California capitalist said. "I have just now come in from a long trip. There are signs of prosperity everywhere. The plantations seem to have good prospects and to be finely equipped and very well conducted."

"Pearl Harbor is about to be opened and great naval works are to be established there. The question has been raised as to whether the opening of Pearl Harbor will have an injurious effect on Honolulu and its commerce. I do not think you need have any fears on that ground. This city is well established and its beautiful bay has great capacity and excellent facilities for commerce. With such a harbor as this there is little danger of losing commerce."

"Besides, it is better that large government works should be away from the town—better for the town and better for the works."

"From what I have seen, I feel that there is a promising future for these islands. Your sugar industry, there is no doubt, is the most advanced in the world. There is some trouble with your labor question, but I believe it will right itself in time."

"Probably Cuban reciprocity will affect the sugar industry somewhat. Cuba will undoubtedly duplicate the Hawaiian methods and greatly increase its production. Yet it must be taken into account that the consumption of sugar is daily and hourly increasing. Sugar is becoming more recognized and adopted as a valuable article of diet, and that for the poor as well as the wealthy. The growing demand will tend to keep the sugar market in a normal condition."

"Now, with regard to your labor supply, I think it would not be wise for your people to agitate the question much just now. This coming one is the presidential year, and you know politics is disposed to cater to labor. If the matter were allowed to remain quiescent this year I think that a future Congress might be led to relieve your necessity."

"It might be a good thing to have some of the labor leaders visit the islands and observe the situation for themselves. Of course there are some leaders that I should not like to come here."

"From my observation I am convinced that the best plantation laborers you can have are Chinese. Whites men will not work in the sugar cane fields. At least they will not stay there, and if it could be arranged that the Chinese should come for limited periods, to be replaced by others in turn, the introduction of 40,000 Chinese would not overstock your labor supply. Indirectly, it would benefit other industries and the commerce of the islands. The increased development would create a demand for material from the mainland and greatly stimulate the employment of skilled labor."

Mr. Requa considered the Chinese to be superior to any other class of field labor for the islands. He quoted a description of the Japanese as "the Frenchmen of the Pacific." They were volatile, high strung and restless. The Porto Ricans he regarded as the most worthless element ever brought to Hawaii. They were disinclined to work unthrifty and not cleanly of habit.

Mr. Requa, referring to the \$4200,000 donated by Congress for the relief of the people of Porto Rico after its plantations were devastated by a hurricane, mentioned the information conveyed to his family from that of General Derriso in Porto Rico. It stated that the money donated by Congress was about all expended, and the Porto Ricans were still falling around and "praying for another hurricane."

At the close of the interview, Mr. Requa again expressed his gladness that he had made this visit to Honolulu. It was partly his financial interests here which had induced him to come, and having seen the conditions with his own eyes he felt confident in the belief that the group rested on a sound basis of prosperity.

Negotiations which have been pending for the purchase of the lease of the island of Kahoolawe, have been practically completed. B. F. Dillingham is the seller and Christian Conradt, the purchaser.

The island of Kahoolawe, which lies off the coast of Maui and closer to Lanai, comprises a little over 50,000 acres of land belonging to the government of Hawaii, which is under lease. The island was originally leased for fifty years, and under the ownership of Kinsley was quite a prosperous sheep and cattle ranch. It was purchased by Mr. Dillingham several years ago with a view to being converted into a sugar plantation. There are now on the island in the neighborhood of 5,000 head of sheep and a few cattle and horses.

Mr. Conradt proposes to reclaim the island by planting wind-brakes and grasses on the barren portions. Considerable development in the way of fencing will be necessary.

The purchase price is said to be in the neighborhood of \$75,000. The Henry Waterhouse Trust Company has been negotiating the sale, but as the deal has not been entirely put through, the details could not be learned from officers of the company.

When Kahoolawe is made over into a sheep ranch there will be three islands in the groups almost exclusively devoted to the sheep industry—Nihoa, Lanai and Kahoolawe. During the past few years considerable mutton for home consumption has been imported from Australia and the United States mainland. With Kahoolawe converted into a sheep ranch it is believed the islands will be able to entirely supply the home markets.

A Kansas editor received the following note, the other day, which explains itself: "Dere professor editor, I would like for you to putt in yo'h paper a notice fer a husband fer me. I am thirty-eight years old, have no dentist bills for my teeth are all ok. I can cook a stake, wash deeshes, and grace the parlor fine. Also player on the accordeen, and have had two husbands. They are ded, but their graves are green and tended to all on account of me. Any lovin man of wait over one hundred and twenty answer please. No doods."

Uncle Remus was driving a white mule hitched to an ancient gig. "That's a very old affair in these days of progress," remarked the stranger. "Doan' matter wid me," drawled the old man, contentedly puffing his pipe; "dis heah gig kin jolt es much as de finest automobile, en dat mule kin bray loudah den de biggest hohn."

—Chicago Daily News.

A HOME FOR OLD SOLDIERS.
One of the best things the United States government does is making provision for wornout soldiers and sailors. Much has been written about the splendid homes for the Grand Army of the Republic veterans, yet few seem to know that at Philadelphia the government has provided a great establishment has provided a great establishment for the care of indigent veterans of the naval service. It is under command of Rear Admiral Clark, formerly captain of the famous Oregon.—Leslie's Weekly.

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